HONORING THE BRAVE

Patriotic and Loving Friends Decorating the Tombs of Fallen Heroes.

"THE BLUE AND THE GRAY."

A Union of Hearts and a Union of Hands.

UNKNOWN DEAD REMEMBERED.

The Statues of Washington, Lincoln and Lafayette Wreathed in Flowers.

CEREMONIES AT THE CEMETERIES.

The beautiful custom of decorating the graves of our dead soldiers has never been more generally observed than it was yesterday. In fact, as the years pass on the memories of these who gave their rives away for those who live seem to grow more tender and sacred. This was attested by the great tributes that were paid in flowers; by the vast procession of veterans and citizen sold'ery; by the immense muititude which filled the streets; by the flags that hung-many of them at irom thousands of buildings, public and private; by the suspension of business on the part of and tone that pervaded the city. Doubtless there were nany aching hearts among the widows and children of the soldier dead as they looked on the pageant, and many a tearful thought went back to the days when. in pride of manhood, they who sleep on battlefield nd in the cemeteries marched to the music of the Union. There was some compensation to the bebeing outpoured. Wreath and flower everywhere tymbolized this feeling. If the dead could realize the oner that follows brave act and patriotic devotion, then, indeed, the ceremonies of the day would be he events of the occasion to note that honor was paid well as the blue was remembered, nd that not a few of the known resting places of Conis assuaging many griefs, wiping out many antago-nisms, and the great American boart, regardless of empathy even those who have gone down in a struge against it. These decoration days are healthy. bey are instructive and suggestive, and this year particularly there has been an exhibition of feeling that must be gratifying to everybody who finds in owers the delicate expression of reverence for those who have gone before-for those who died "with eir feet to the foe." The day was beautiful, and nature could not have loaned from her great repository hours in which were crowded more of nciancholy pleasure and solemn opportunity than of the occasion. If as a result of these anniversaries new thought shall be stimulated and the people of the orth and South shall be brought into closer communion it will be a grand consummation of peace. It will be grander still if the day shall become religious, or, in other words, an occasion when our emotions and our memories, our loves and sympathies will cluster lion, and there, bestow themselves in evergreens and

The arrangements for preserving order about the grand stand at the Worth monument, where the proession was to be reviewed, were very poor. A strong tetachment of men from the Seventh regiment formed in an irregular manner a sort of tinels, to keep the people back, while a large knot of unemployed policemen stood in careless atmore objectionable leature than this was that about a ozen soldiers with fixed bayonets occupied the lower around them in a very unwelcome way. A few minutes after cleven o'clock the commanding general and and an hour and a quarter afterward the Eighth The Separate Troop cavalry furnished the division headquarters escort, and the Washington Gray troop, divisions, which passed in the following order:-Third brigade, General Vivian in command, composed of the Eighth regiment, Colonel Scott; the Seventh, Colonel Clark, and the Sixty-ninth, Colonel Cavanagh; Battery B, armed with six-pounder brass guns (six guns and six caissons), formed in column by section. The First brigade came next. under the orders of General Ward. It was composed of the Twelfin regiment, Colonel Ward; the Twentysecond, Colonel Porter; and the Fifth, Colonel Spencer. Attached to this brigade was Battery K, armed in the same manner as the one which preceded it, and formed in column by section. The horses of this buttory were of all colors and sizes. The Third brigade, led by General Vilmar, was organized from the Seventy-first regiment. Colonel Vose; the Eleventh ment, Colonel Hitchcock. The Third cavalry, headed by Colonel Budke, brought up the rear. Following the National Guard were the eight divisions into which the Various posts were divided. THE WORTH MONUMENT.

The monument erected to the memory of General Worth was decorated by the veterans of the Mexican war. The railings enclosing the shaft were concealed by evergreens and flowers. The shall itself presented a mass of roses, dahlias and evergrooms artistically sestooned from the base to its summit. The panels commemorative of the different battles in which General Worth participated were screened from view by evergreens, which formed the background for exquisitely arranged shields, stars and wreaths of differ-

At half-past eight A. M. the veterans, Col. William Linn Tidball, President of the Association, were es-corted into the space on the north side of the monument, where arrangements had been made for the delivery of an oration by Colonel T. B. Thorpe on the character and services of General Worth, whose remains are deposited beneath the monument. Among the veterans present were General Joseph Hooker, General Stlas Casey, General Gibson (commander of Fort Wadsworth, General E. L. Viele, Cotonel George W. Patton, Colonel Pinto, General Ward G. Burnett, General J. H. Hobart Ward, Marshal of the Association, and Colonel Kerrigan. Colonel Turner, commander of the Kimbell Post, introduced Colonel Tidball, who, after a few pertinent remarks, presented Colonel T. B. Thorpe, who in an elegant oration aliques to the history of General Worth's rand promotes the harmy bear commissioned from the ranks. tion, he having been commissioned from the receiving two brevets, and made aide to the Con

THE LINCOLN STATUS.

Abraham Lincoln Post No. 13, under the command of Mr. Joseph Forbes, took energe of the decoration of several of the statues in the public squares. Chief among these was that of the martyr President. The of several of the satures in the point squares. Chief among those was that of the martyr-President. The ceremonies were specially interesting. The exercises at the statue were begin by Hon. Robert H. Strahan, the presiding officer, who briefly stated the object of the meeting, after which the Rev. H. H. Garnet prayed. A poom, written by Major D. L. Promoti, was then recited, which was followed by music and an oration by General John Coenrane, one of the commanders of the Sixth Army corps. A wreath of laurel was then placed on the brow of the statue, children meanwhile singing appropriate songs. The floral decorations were very handsome, consisting of a base of flowering plants, terms, paims and various exotics. The pedestal was almost hidden in evergreen. On two stdes of it were written in flowers the words "Emancipation" and "Tribute of Post No. 13." On the other two suces were large stats of flowers and American shields, while from the upper corners silk flags were flung to the breeze. It was a happy combination of good teste and beauty, and thou ands gathered long after the procession to enjoy the picture.

and the resting place of the chair and feet of the statue being literally a bed of posies, from which hung and twined featoons down to the ground. The pressing officer was General Lloyd Aspinwall, who filted the place that was to have been occupied by Hos. Thurlow Weed, the latter being detained at home by illness. An oration was delivered by Charles P. Shaw.

the place that was to have been occupied by 110s. Thurlow Weed, the latter being detained at home by ilinear. An oration was delivered by Charles P. Shaw.

THE LAPAYETTE STATUE.

Post No. 13 likewise took upon itself the patriotic task of decorating the statue of Laisyette in Union square, where addresses were made by Major R. C. Dano and Professor Charlier. The ceremonies were impressive, the flowers beautiful, and our French citizens represented by the Garde Lainyette have no reason to compain that the memory of the companion of Washington was not duly honored. Laured, oak leaves and immortelles were combined in graceful negligence with bright colored bouquets, and one of the prettiest designs that was to be witnessed in the city was that on the monument of Lafayette.

THENTY CHURGHYARD.

After the ceremonies at the Worth monument and the Luncoln and Seward statues, Phil Kearny Post, No. 8, of the Grand Army, proceeded down Broadway, until Trinity churchyard was reached. Here, in the southwest corner of the yard, without a stone to mark the spot, lie the remains of the dashing subreur General Phil Kearny. About one o'clock the Post came to the church and entered the graveyard which had been kept free from visitors. But before their arrival a delegation from the Hudson County, Veteran Association, of Jersey City, had brought a broken column of white Howers, trimined with twy leaves and smilax, and bearing on its base the word "Kearny" and the letters "H. C. V. S. of J. C." in purple limmortelles. This was deposited at the head of the grave, and in addition, a number of private friends of the galiant general mad left their individual offerings. When Phil Kearny Post came filing in in double column it was preceded by the Rev. Dr. Oglivic and the Rev. Mr. Robinson, both of Trinity parish, in surplice and stole. Arriving at the grave all reverently uncovered their heads and Dr. Oglivic made a few remarks on the character of the day, and then offered several of the solemn prayers of the Episconal livings. After a l

members going to Greenwood and others to their homes. Beiore and during the ceremonics, Mr. James E. Ayeliffe and his assistant, William Theriwall, played on the Trinity chimes the airs of the aiready published programme.

GREENWOOD CERRITENY.

The scene at Greenwood Cemetery was most beautiful and most striking. Probably during the day therewere not less than 50,000 visitors, on foot and in carriages, and all arrayed in holiday attre. There are doubtless more soldiers buried at Greenwood than in any other cemetery in the United States, except in the national soldiers' cemeteries, and the arrangements for decorating the graves were correspondingly extensive. A procession was formed at hait-past twelve o'clock on Montague street, Blook lyn, the Grand Marshal being Major General H. W. Slocum. The different battalions, posts, carriages and wagons carrying the flowers being in their places at one o'clock, the procession moved down Clinton street to Second place, thence to Third street, thence to Fifth avenue, and through Fifth avenue to the entrance to the cemetery. Here a halt was ordered and after the Grand Marshal had seen that all was in order the procession passed through the beautiful gate of the cemetery proceeded by the band playing a luneral march. A detachment of mounted police proceeded the procession. The march was haited at the Soldiers' Monument, erected in momory of the 145,000 men whom New York State sent in defence of the Union. The shattered and torn battle flags which were borne in the procession spoke eloquently, though silently, of those who had deed in their delence, and the hearts of all beat in unison with the high sentiment of the day, and the memory of those who were "dead on the field of honor?" was faithfully honored and respected. At the monument Mayor Schroeder delivered the invocation and Colonel A. W. Baxter made the oration, speaking of the noble cause which led those whose memory was now being honored to take up their arms and endure hardsnips and death. He closed with an earnest a

green the glorious memory of the nation's delenders. It was a late hour that Greenwood resumed its usual aspect, for, even long after the services were ended, the people were loath to leave the scene, as though a lingering tenderness bound them to the spot.

One of the most interesting tentures of the day, perhaps the most interesting was the celebration at Calvary Cemetery. From early in the morning until list in the atternoof multitudes of people crossed the ferries from New York to Long Island on their way to this noted burnel ground. The street cars from Huntor's Point were packed to suffection, and the street railway companies even took advantage of the necessities of the occasion to raise the fare from seven to ten cents. The interest from the street railway companies even took advantage of the necessities of the occasion to raise the fare from seven to ten cents. The interior of every car had the appearance of a hothouse of botanical garden, and in the cemetery itself people were seen coming and going in every direction, bearing dowers and flowering plants to the graves of loved and lost ones, whose lives had been sacrificed in the war for the Union. In all this it was characteristic of the occasion that there was no sightiseeing, no morbid curiosity, no prigrimages merely because pilgrimages were in Tashion, but only a purpose on the part of nearty all those who participated in the ceremonics of the day to make the occasion one of pure devotion to the nemory of the departed. The ceremonics were mostly were in fashion, but only a purpose on the part of nearly all those who participated in the ceremonies of the day to make the occasion one of pure devotion to the memory of the departed. The ceremonies were mostly in charge of D.hipren Post No. 113; the Sixty-minth regiment and the veteran corps of the Sixty-minth regiment and the veteran corps of the Sixty-minth regiment and the occasion was Colonel A. J. H. Duganne and he celebrated the merits of both in a way that cannot tail to be grateful to either. He sung is one of the stanza of his poem—

Sixty-minth and Dahleren Post—

Mustered still in manhood's box!

Though with separate lazs we tread,

Here we leave our mintual dead.

Let us with that thought go forth,

Jat us feet for South or North.

Let us feet this God's sweet plan.

So far as the ceremonies of the graves were con-

Let us with that thought go forth, head or West or South or North;
Let us feet that food's weet plant
Means the't man must maren with man.

So har as the ceremonies of the graves were concerned they were entirely informal. Most of the tombs were decorated by loving hands long before the procession reached the grounds, and even the palmetto tree, which was sent from South Carolina to adorn the grave of one of the rebel dead whose body resus in this consecrated ground, was planted without any outward demonstration. Within the past year it was discovered that among the dead in Calvary Cemetery were the remains of James G. Keily, who had fought inroughout the war on the Confederate side. Upon the heels of this discovery came a request from his friends in South Carolina, his adopted State, that his grave smould be decerated with the graves of the Union heroes on Decoration Day, and for this purpose a palmetto tree was sent to this city, whom was yesterday planted over his last resting place. Not this circumstance alone, but the feeling of the day, as it was evinced in the celebration, was in havor of forgetting the past, and the sentiment which seemed uppermost in the ministand hearts of the militade which gathered at the cemetery was thus expressed by Mr. Richard O'Gormau, the orator of the militade which gathered at the cemetery was thus expressed by Mr. Richard O'Gormau, the orator of the may.

There lie here some children of the "Gael," whose fate it was to be opposed to you to be for a while your foe. For them, too, let the flowers of your sympathy, your compassion, your generous affection be shed. They too, were provided the center and transmit of war fredom. Submitted to the stern archivament of war merchall the emission of the propriet of the content of the stern archivament of war fredom. Submitted to the conte

Yes, when Haggerly's young life Left you in Manasans' strife;

ried by Colonel Frank A. Batts, who, as major, commanded the Forty-seventh on its return from the seat of war.

Cypress Hills Cemetry was overcrowded with a heterogeneous mass of people who went to do bonor to the 4,003 Union and Coniederiate dead who rost there. The command detailed to perform the decoration services at the cemetery went by way of Hunter's Point and Long Island Railroad, while most of the visitors took the borse cars from Williamsburg via East New York. A little after three o'clock the military arrived on the grounds, consisting of the veterans of the Seventy-ninth regiment, veterans of the Colored Guard, members of Lincolu Post and others. Marching to the soldiers' burnal spot they were admitted to the enclosure, when the exercises of the day were commenced. These consisted of an opening dirge by the band, prayor by Rev. Samuel B. Willis, a hymn by the band, and a first of carion by Mr. Bonjamin A. Willis. The latter held that the day was not one for mourning but for rejoicing. Every nation, he said, had within his bosom the bones of its sinugatered warriers, but there was none that so commenorated the heroes of their past as did the United States. He spoke of the happy friendship that was now, he believed, firmly cemented between the North and South, and said that if ever the cloud of war again appeared the dust of Union and Confederate heroes would urge forth millions to a mighty defence or common interests. Mr. Willis deprecated the use of standing armies in times of peace and defended the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic from inviduos criticism that had been almed at it. At the conclusion of his remarks the field of graves were covered with offerings of flowers, not a single grave being neglected. The main defect in the decorating excursion to typeres Hills Cemetery was in the most consumed to the days were covered with offerings of flowers, not a single grave of some departed relative or from the use of standing army of the major that is a subject of the part of the part of

The ceremonies conducted by Reno Post No. 44, G.
A. R., at the dedication and decoration of the monument on Hart's island, "Potter's Field," creeted over the graves of solders and sailors who died in the institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, were very interesting. The Post marched from their headquarters in Fifty-fourth street, headed by a band, and arrived at eleven o'clock at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, East River, where they went on board the street with the street which had been placed at their disposal by the Commissioners. As soon as all were on board the Mindahanonek, which had been placed at their disposal by the Commissioners. As soon as all were on board the party on board were to perform. At one o'clock the Island was reached and the members of the post and invited guests stepped ashore, and, preceded by the band playing a flueral dirge, marched to the point of destination, which is a portion of the island distinct from the Potter's Ffeld. On arriving at the cemetery Major Bullard in the name of Kene Post prosented the monument to the Commissioners, to be held by them for the city of New York, after which it was unvalled by the commander. Commissioner Brennan accepted the monument on behalf of the Commissioners, and promised that his successors would remain faithful to the trust reposed in them. Then were performed the beautiful and impressive ceremonies of decorating the graves. The orator of the day, Major General Barnum, then delivered an elequent address, and touched feelingly upon the occasion which brought them together, that of rendering homage to the memory of their compatriots whose lot had been to die unknown and unhonored. The monument dedicated is of Vermont marble, the base being five feet square, the die is three feet square and the snaft is eventy feet in height. The inscription is:— HART'S ISLAND.

The ceremonies conducted by Reno Post No. 44, G.

and character, and after a reference to the characteristics of national life and to those moral elements that were essential to the making of a great nation, said: much the same spirit as that evaced in the oration of Mr. O'Gorman. Following the address of the presiding edificer was a prayer by Father Malene, which was preceded by a premiury speech, in which the patriotic, as a mere matter of patriotism, was pre-

who made no halt when the country called. It is well for us to keep their memory green. Aye, pay your hallowed tributes to those who foll, but withhold it not from those who are living, who dame back wounded and shattered to the end of their lives." Mr. Algor then said that as he was addressing the members of the Grand Army of the Republic he had thought it appropriate to direct their thoughts to the leading characteristics of military life and its influence upon mankind. One of the reasons, he said, for the popularity of military lite, as the appeal that it makes to the senses and the opportunity that it affords for the manifestation of the grandest qualities in man. It heightens and chiarges his conscience. No other pictures in the world can compare with those of war in stimulating the senses. The sources of excitement elsewhere dispersed and sinely are in war concentrated into a focus. No wonder that men have been so infatuated with its career the most dazzing embodimonis of history ever known to us. The use of military organizations is their use in defending civil rights in threatoning emergencies. But in these they are merely constabulary if there is not the higher virtues accompanying the soldier. In a just and a generous war the manifices of a people are put to a test, and its sincerity is brought to the front. In battle the virtues of a soldier are displayed in a magical tableaux that heightens their effect. It is folly to complain of this. No one could have stood at Getysburg without feeling that he was santched by what he saw out of meaness and poltroonery into all that was noble in man. The direct expectation from a coldier's that he will be loyal. Every specialty of the profession be practices teaches him to be loyal. Next after patriotic loyalty a soldier is expected to show exactitude and promptitude in obeying orders. In a world where gradations in rank are nevitable such a trait rightly directed is as beautiful in itself as it is in promoting social and moral theatony. Bravery is the contrait of

BROOKLYN.

The day was religiously observed in Brooklyn by all classes. Flags were displayed at half mast from the City Hall, Court House, United States Court building, the armories, Police Headquarters and the jail, as well as from innumerable private residences. The public schools and nearty all the private schools were closed, as were also several of the courts. Many of the stores were open, but realized little profit, owing to the general disposition apparent on the part of the people to give a fitting observance to the day. The veterans presented a good front on parade, looking as though they "could still stand a brush" with the looman in case of need. Some fault have heretolore been very liberal in their contributions of flowers and plants, to come up to the expectations of the committee. The feature of the day was the parade under command of General Slocum. The line formed at half-past tweive o'clock on Montague street, with the right resting on Clinton street, and shortly after one o'clock the teenth regiment. United States marines, battalion of the Fourteenth regiment, carriages containing the and wagons laden with flowers.

THE PRISON SHIP MARTYRS. The inaugural ceremonies of the day took place on Fort Greene, at the tomb of the prison ship martyrs, at eight o'clock. The scene there was picturesque at men who stood as the sentrices of the nation. They honored their devotion to the flag, their sufferings, their patriotism. At the close of the addross, a comrade advanced and placed a wreath of evergreens around the naval hero's monument. This being done the graves of Captain Tilden and other soldiers were visited and decorated.

LUTHERAN CHMETKEY.

From Grand and Houston street ferries, Brooklyn, E. B., out about four miles, across a somewhat picturesque country, including salt marshes and lagoois. Its in the town of Newtown, Queens country, including salt marshes and lagoois. Its miles middle Village. It is in the town of Newtown, Queens country, including salt marshes and lagoois. Its miles middle Village. It is not the remains of only a lew soldiers who died in actual service. These include Cart Vogel, heutenant coloned Sixty-eighth regiment; Captain Wagner, Sixty-eighth regiment; Captain Wagner, Sixty-eighth Filty-lourth, and one Wills. Ob Sunday last the Veterau Singer Society of New York decorated the graves with flowers, assisted by Mr. M. O. Ricklesen, of the Floral Committee. Grand army of the Repubblic. There was the speaker's stand, and within and without the enclosure were assembled about 4,000 people. A national salute was fired by the howitzer battery before the opening of the ceremostal country. The charman then introduced in the property of the control of the enclosed as follows:—"Let us while here streaming on the tomb of the early martyrs, register a yow that for the whole extent of our lives we will let some there was near the control of the enclosed so as to form a frame-two with the enclosure were assembled about 4,000 people. A national salute was fired by the howitzer battery before the opening of the ceremostal country. The charman then introduced in the enclosure of the country street the whole of the country street when the enclosed so as to form a frame-two with the enclosure were assembled about 4,000 people. A national salute was fired by the howitzer battery before the opening of

the greatest good of the country which these men died to save. Rev. Fred Bell then gave the benediction and, after strewing flowers about the tomb, the assembling dispersed.

THE NAVAL CEMETERY.

The exercises at the naval cemetery, adjacent to the hospital on Flushing avenue, commenced at ten o'clock. Posts 19 and 84 of the Grand Army of the Republic and 150 marines attached to the Navy Yard barracks, commanded by Colonei Broome, entered the cemetery, led by the Thirteenth regiment band, and arranged themselves directly in Iront of the speakers' stand. The chairman of the Committee of Arrangements was Mr. J. A. Duryes. After a directly toe band Rev. Dr. Brow., chaplain of the Naval Hospital, delivered the invocation. "America" was then rendered by the band. Hou. John L. Rill made the address, closing by saying that "it was a petty, bitter spirit that which was unable to restrain its disposition to draw lines between dead men's graves." Before strewing the graves with flowers three volleys were fired over them by the marines.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

There was an immense attendance at the Academy of Music in the evening, and the leature of the occasion was the speech of General Roger A. Pryor. He spoke at great length, contending that the soldier was no raussing the late war, and contended that the soldier of the North and the soldier of the South was "each impelled by a motive of genuine patriotism, each contending for a cause which showe clear to his consience." He denounced the "bloody shirty policy that had made the civil subordinate to the military service, and gloried in the fact that it had "lailen by the thunderbolt of the people's wrath." He said the Union was now re-established indeed, not merely over the hearts of all the people, and that in had "lailen by the thunderbolt of the people's wrath." He said the South was genuine, that the Confederate soldier offers to the confluence of the Northern soldier who lought against him, not a conscience stained with the gilt of recreancy, but as the credentials of h

aide "a sufficient assurance at home and admonation abroad."

In the "Burgh" the day was usuered in by the firing of 100 guns by Battery B, Second Division National Guard, at the head of Stagg street, at sunrise. By 8 o'clock the members of the Grand Army of the Republic made their appearance, and the pressure on the street cars commenced. At 10:30, the procession started from No. 10 Lee avenue the headquarters of the Memorial committee and made a very handsome display. The sidewalks were crowded with spectators and much interest was manifested. Nearly every house along the route of the procession was handsomely decorated.

STATEN ISLAND.

There was a general observation of the day on Staten Island. Flags were suspended at half-mast from all the public institutions and many private houses. The many ferryboats running to the island and the trains on the Staten Island Railroad were during the day crowded with people visiting friends and attending day crowded with people visiting friends and attending different entertainments. The public schools throughout the county were closed. Meagier Post, G. A. R., has heretofore observed the day by decorating the graves of gead soldiers in the various conneteries—Moravian, at New Dorp; St. Peter's, at New Brighton; St. Mury's, at Chron; silver Mount and Woodland, at Stapleton—but the post is no longer in evidence, it having been merged into Post Rankin No. 10, of Brooklyn, a committee from which was appointed to decorate the graves of the Richmond county heroes, the flowers for the purpose being contributed by the residents of the several villages.

WESTCHESTER.

Throughout Westchester county there was almost an entire suspension of business, the day being observed with apparently more than usual interest by all classes. The national colors greeted the eye on all sides. At New Rochelle the ceremonies were of quite an imposing character. The Twenty-seventh regiment, National Guard; the Eagle cavalry troop, of Ea-Chester; the Fire Department of New Rochelle, with the children of the various Subbath schools and other local organizations, formed in procession and marched to Beechwood Cometery. Arrived there the carrises were commenced with prayer by Rev. J. E. Gault, followed by an oration delivered by

Mr. Martin J. Keogh, after which the graves of the dead soldiers and sailors were strewn with flowers. The solitary resting place of an ex-Confederate soldier was also decorated. During the day a deputation of veterans visited David's Island and other small burial places in the vicinity where the graves of Union and of ex-Confederate soldiers received equal attention. In the evening appropriate addresses were delivered in the Town Hall at New Rechells.

At Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Yonkers and West Farms decoration ceremonies were also carried out under the auspices of members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

NEW JERSEY. The coremonies in New Jersey were characterized by a devout and reverential feeling, which pervaced

Several posts of the Grand Army of the Republic paraded, and assembled for rendezvous in Bergen square, where they were addressed by the Rev. Dr. Eddy, pastor of the Free Union Church. Delegations were then appointed to visit New York Bay Cemetery, the two Catholic cometeries in Jersey City, the old Bergen Cometery, Speer's Cometery and the Jersey City Cemetery. When they reached their respective destinations they found groups of citizens engaged also in paying their floral tributes. Memorial services were held in the evening at the County Court House by the Rev. Dr. Eddy. The Sumer, Wadsworth, Zabriskie, Van Houten, Schuyler and Kearney posts participated.

NEWARK.

The observance of the day in Newark was on the most extensive scale yet witnessed. Despite the fact that a portion of the militin went to Hoboken to participate in the demonstration there the parade in Newark was large and creditable. Thousands of people turned out to witness it followed to the cemeteries, where the graves of the failen braves were strewn with cut flowers. The ceremonics at the graves included music, recitations, addresses and an oration by Rev. Dr. Forrester.

In Hoboken the day was estebrated with unusual en-

by Rev. Dr. Forrester.

In Hoboken the day was celebrated with unusual enthusiasm. Flags were hung from every house, and the City Hall, Post office and school houses were gayly decorated with banners. The majority of the stores were closed. The procession started at about nine o'clock, headed by a band, and marched through the principal streets, and finally reached Hoboken Cometery, when the graves of the soldiers were bedecked with flowers.

CEREMONIES IN CONNECTICUT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARTFORD, May 30, 1877.

Memorial Day was generally observed in this city, and in Norwich, Winsted, Willimanuc and other places throughout the State. In Hartford this afternoon the Grand Army Post was escorted to Spring Grove Cometery by two local milita organizations, and interesting exercises were held, including an oration, followed by the decoration of the graves with beautiful floral offerings. Throughout the day business was partly suspended, and public and private buildings displayed the national colors in profusion in every part of the city.

NEW HAVEN, May 30, 1877. This day will be long remembered for its beauty and for the solemn ceremonies performed in memory of the nation's dead. The graves of 386 soldiers who had participated in the late war for the Union were decorated, the posts of the G. A. R. bearing flowers decorated, the posts of the G. A. R. bearing flowers and marching in procession to the various cemeteries in and near the city for that purpose. Among the graves decorated was that of Rear Admirat Foote.

In the city of Bridgeport the day was observed with appropriate ceremonies, the features being the decoration with flowers of the monument at Seaside Park, dedicated by General Joe Hawley last summer in behalf of the city in memory of upward of one hundred Union soldiers, and an oration by Judge D. B. Lockwood. The graves of soldiers buried in cemeteries near the city were also decorated.

AT SCRANTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SCHANTON, Pa., May 30, 1877.

éclat. Business generally was suspended, stores and dwellings decorated profusely with flags and flowers, and the people themselves entered with one accord, into thoroughly, as if the movement. The floral contributions excelled ladies devoting themselves to the work with an unseifish energy, simply inspiring. The parade through the principal streets was participated in by the military and civic societies, and included many beautiful and appropriate displays, among which was an elaborate Charlot of Peace, containing young ladies representing the several States of the Union. Colonei W. N. Monies was marshal, and the work of Colonel W. N. Monies was marshal, and the work of accorating the graves in the various cometeries was conducted by the Veteran Association. A large meeting was addressed at the Academy of Music to-night by Colonel J. A. Price, of this city, and General Osborne, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, after which a concert was given. The Veteran Association has in its ranks rederal and Confederate soldiers, and the graves of blue and gray were decorated with equal reverence.

THE DAY AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 39, 1877. This being Decoration Day, there is a general holiday in Dthe istrict. All the executive departments, the district offices and the public schools are closed, At noon the chimes of the Metropolitan Church played a selection of solemn airs, and at all the cometeries in the neighborhood where Union soldiers killed in the late war are buried there were decoration services. AT ARLINGTON.

The principal decoration was at Arlington, which was attended by the President and Cabinet. General Goff, of West Virginia, delivered the oration, and Will

Carleton recited an original polen. An excussion was made to Charles county, Maryland, to decorate Union graves. Many persons went to Richmond, Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg and other places, and other parties visited the pleasure reserts near the city. The decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead buried in this vicinity will take place on the 7th of June.

THE DAY IN VIRGINIA. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORFOLK, May 30, 1877. The national Decoration Day was observed in Ports

mouth to-day in a manner not known since the war. The Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, Norfolk City Guard and the Marine battalion from Gosport Navy Yard united with Farragut Post of the Grand Army of the

united with Farragut Post of the Grand Army of the Republic in the exercises of the day. Colonel James Forney, of the Marine Corps, commanded the lue, and Major R. G. Staples delivered the oration.

RICHMOND, May 30, 1877.

Decoration Day was observed here with the usual ceremonies. During the forenoon Winstow Post, Grand Army of the Republic, repaired in a body to the national cemetery and participated in the decoration of graves. Speeches were made by Rov. Charles H. Corcy, General G. W. Randall and Major Joseph Walker. The post adopted resolutions appointing committees to visit Hollywood and Oakwood cemeteries with wreaths for Coniederate monuments. The wreaths bore the inscription, "We honor the brave." One thousand excursionists from Washington arrived here at noon, and many of them visited the federal cemetery. The weather is delightful

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

PHILADELPRIA, May 30, 1877.
To-day being Decoration Day all exchanges and banks are closed and business to a great extent suspended. The military and civic bodies turned out this morning to units with the veterans in decorating the graves of departed comrades. General Meade's grave, in Laurel Hill Comotery, which was decorated by George G. Meade Post, of Passaic, N. J., was the scene of special services.

PATERSON, N. J., May 30, 1877.

Decoration Day is observed as a general holiday

here. The Grand Army of the Republic marched to

here. The Grand Army of the Republic marched to the cometeries and the soldiers' monument early this morning. The general exercises will take place at Passaic this atternoon.

ELIZAZETH, N. J., May 30, 1877.

Decoration Day was generally observed here, business being suspended at nine o'clock. Flags were at half mast on the public buildings and displayed from private houses. Ulric bahigron Post, G. A. R., with a military secort, decorated the soldiers' graves in Evergreen, and in the church cemeteries in the forenoon. In the evening memorial services were held in Library Hall. Professor Atherton, of Ruigers College, and Department Commander Mueller delivered addresses and music was supplied by the Germania Singing Society.

TRENTON, N. J., May 30, 1877.

dresses and music was supplied by the Germania Singing Society.

Trenton, N. J., May 30, 1877.

Military Post No. 8, Grand Ariny of the Republic, and citizens generally turned out in good numbers to decorate the soldiers' graves. There was a military procession headed by a band of music and short addresses were delivered at the cometeries. Hon, James Pollock, ex-Governor of Ponnsylvania, delivered an oration at Taylor Hall in the evening.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 30, 1877.

Owing to Decoration Day services no business was done on 'Change. The day was observed here by services at the cometery, where all the graves of the soldiers were strewn with flowers; a parade by the military and the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and exercises consisting of music and an oration by the Rev. Philip Krohn, D. D.

Poughreeffice, N. Y., May 30, 1877.

oration by the Rev. Philip Krohn, D. D.

POUGHKEPSIE, N. Y., May 20, 1877.

Decoration Day was generally observed here. There was a parade of the military, the Grand Army of the Republic, a display of lags, orations, &c. All the public buildings were closed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 30, 1877.

The ceremonies of Decoration Day were duly observed here to-day. The National Guard and other military organizations paraded with good numbers, as secort to the Grand Army of the Republic. The day was generally observed as a holiday. The chief business houses, banks and Board of Trade were closed, and flags floated at half mast from the principal public buildings.

DANSVILLE, N. Y., May 30, 1877.

DANSVILLE, N. Y., May 30, 1877.

Memorial Day was observed here by the decoration of the soldiers' graves, a procession, an address and the reading of a poem. The address was delivered by-

Decoration services took place here to-day, under the auspices of McKeel Post, No 38, Grand Army of the Republic. In the afternoon exercises were held at Katonah Cemstery, ex-soidlers, firemen, citizens and children participating. General George H. Sharpe, of Now York, delivered an eloquent address in the Methodist Episcopal Church this evening. The attendance was the largest ever witnessed here on Decoration Day.

cvening. The attendance was the largest ever witnessed here on Decoration Day.

Boston, May 30, 1877.

The fine weather to-day induced an almost complete suspension of business, and in all parts of New England the observance of Decoration Day ceremonies was more general than usual. Around Boston the cemeteries were thronged with the outpouring of the city and surburban population. The posts of the Grand Army of the Republic made a magnificent display, and the floral decorations were unsurpassed in any former years. General Kilpatrick delivered an oration before the Grand Army posts at South Boston, and the Hon George S. Boutwell spoke at Barnstable.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 30, 1877.

The decoration of the graves of Union soldiers was appropriately observed here this afteracoon, the Custom House, Post Office and other government buildings closing at noon. At Louden Park Cemetery, where most of the Union dead are buried, several thousand persons were prosent, and the ceremonies were impressive and affecting. At other comsteries, including Laurel, where the colored soldiers are interred, like interesting observances were had. The day is bright and pleasant and the attendance at the several cemeteries larger than for several years past.

FORT MOXROS, Va., May 30, 1877.

The voterans from the National Military Asylum and Caulloux Post, No. 7, G. A. R., from Norfolk, valied the National Cemetery near Hampton to-day and accorated the soldiers' graves. Professor Langston, of Washington, delivered an address. There were fully 2,000 people present.

Louisville, Ky., May 30, 1877.

The decoration of the graves of the Union soldiers was generally observed to-day. General John W. Finnell delivered an address at Cove Hill Cemetery.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 30, 1877.

The decoration of the graves of the loderal dead at

Finnell delivered an address at Cove Hill Cemetery.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 30, 1877.

The decoration of the graves of the federal dead at the National Cemetery was participated in to-day by about four thousand persons of all classes and colors and all shades of political opinion, including soldiers of 1812 and of the Florida and Mexican wars. Quite a number of ex-Confederate as well as extederal soldiers were present and entered into the ceremonies with a good deal of zest. The graves were decorated with flowers and flags. This ceremony having been finished some excellent music was rendered by a volunteer choir. Then followed an address by Hon. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, which was the subject of lavorable comment from men of all antecedents.

Chattanooga, Tenu., May 30, 1877.

The decoration services were very extensive, and largely attended by people from all parts of the United States. A large number of ex-Confederate solders unded, and speeches were delivered by Hon. A. H. Pettibone, Postmaster General Key, Hon. G. G. Hubbard and Hon. G. M. Fox. All seemed to join heartily in the fraternal feeling exhibited in the mugling of the blue and the gray. As immense dinner was given subsequently to the postal commission by the citizens, and the same spirit prevailed in the responses to the numerous toasts.

New Orleans, May 30, 1877.

Decoration Day was celebrated with the usual ceremonies. A salute was fired and addresses delivered at Chalmette.

Detroit, Mich., May 30, 1877.

monies. A salute was fired and addresses delivered at Chalmette.

Determine Mich., May 30, 1877.

Business was suspended and Decoration Day generally observed here to-day.

St. Louis, May 30, 1877.

Decoration Day was more generally observed here than for several years, and a larger number and better class of people participated in the ceremonies than here-toiore. The Merchant's Exchange, courts and public offices were closed, and general business was, to a considerable degree, suspended. The ceremonies took place at Jefferson Barracks, twelve miles below the city, and were witnessed by from 8,000 to 10,000 people. Colonel James O. Broadbead presided, and addresses were made by Colonel D. P. Dyer, Federal, and Colonel L. B. Valltant, Confederate. General J. S. Marmaduke, Confederate, was Marshad of the day. Music was furnished by the Uratorio Society and the United States military band. All the graves in the cemetery, Federal, Confederate and colored, were alike serown with flowers, no discrimination being made.

Cincinnat, May 30, 1877.

CINCINATA, May 30, 1877.

Decoration Day was observed by the usual exercises at Spring Grove Cemetery; but with the exception of the closing of the government offices there was no supension of business. The day was observed with appropriate ceremonies at Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Columbus, Indumapolis, St. Lonis, Milwaukes and smaller cities throughout the West and Northwest.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

HOW SHALL IT BE CELEBRATED?-WHAT THE

Young America has unquestionably become a power. The Fourth of July is his great red letter day. He awaits the anniversary with an indulgent anticipation that has no rival among the other days of the year, Easter, Thanksgiving and even Christmas pass by un-recognized, save by their tributes to the "inner boy." There is no sympathy and no undertone about them that makes the boy's heart of hearts glad. Let Independence Day come, however, and there is an outpour ing of enthusiasm, which for a century has found vent in pyrotechnics, and we may add misfortune. A package of fire crackers, a pistol and an infant cannon are his stock in trade, and he fires these without regard to consequences. He throws the one under a mady's dress, fires the second with a wild recklessness of his little fingers and discharges the third into a crowd with an utter disregard of results. The next day's aimals record ruined fingers, powder marked faces, mutilated legs, absent eyes and a multitude of casualties, to say nothing of the so-called accidental fires that swell the police reports and make it seem as it

some avenging Nomesis had been at work.

WHAT THE MAYOR SAYS.

Mayor Ely is fully in accord with the views that have heretofore been expressed in the columns of the Herald. He recognizes the extreme danger in which the city will be placed by the careless use of fireworks, crackers, torpedoes and pistols, and while he does not dosire to materially abridge the pleasure of the little ones, he deems it necessary to the public welfare that greater safeguards than usual should surround the celebration of the Fourth of July. There is no reason, he says, why pleasure may not be had in a social organization set on foot in each ward or district, where, under proper restraint, the children may have full hienes during the day and at night enjoy the dreworks that may be provided. This would, in his judgment, prevent many of the evils which have heretofore occurred, give the police less trouble, the Fire Department less work and the community at large a greater assurance of safety from accidental fires.

A CHIEF OF POLICE ON TRIAL NORWALK, Conn., May 30, 1877.

The trial of Chief Tuttle of the South Norwalk police force for alleged burglary began in Town Hall before Justice Perry this morning. A large crowd of persons was in attendance. Mr. L. Dibble, proprietor of the store alleged to have been forcibly entered, was examned in behalf of the State. His testimony tended to show that Tuttle had been for some time carrying out a concerted plan of till-tapping and that he had been the loser through him in sums of various amounts. Mr. Charles E. Seymour, teller of the First National Bank, South Norwalk, tostified in corroboration of Mr. Dibble, stating that Tuttle occucorroboration of Mr. Dibble, stating that Tuttle occupied rooms over his bank, and was in the habit lately, of paying his monthly rent to him (Soymour) in silver, whereas formerly, he had paid the sadie lavariably in bills on the day he received his salary from the city. The use of so much small change for this purpose suggested the practice of irregularities somewhere, the inference being that the Chief had purloined the change in the manner and for the purpose as claimed. Pending the examination of this witness the Court adjourned to Friday, June 1. H. H. Barbour, of Norwaik, appeared as counsel for the State, and Judges D. B. Lockwood, of Bridgeport, and A. Gludings, of South Norwaik, for the defence.

STEAM FOR STREET CARS. A SUBURBAN VILLAGE LEADING THE METRO

POLIS IN THE MATTER OF RAPID TRANSIT. WESTPORT, Conn., May 30, 1877.

An experiment was tried here to-day resulting if such success as to warrant the belief that the time is not far distant when horses for propelling street cars may be dispensed with and steam take their place. The apparatus used is the invention of Mr. H. Merriel, of Brooklyn, N. Y., with improvements by Mr. John Cotter, of Norwalk. It consists of a boiler, two steam Cotter, of Norwalk. It consists of a boiler, two steam engines and four cylinders worked by one valve, thut constituting one engine, and is placed at one end of a street car. The weight of the apparatus is about a ten, which is counterbalanced by an iron tank for boilding water at the opposite end of the car. The engine consumes its own smoke and steam, and the action of its four cylinders relieves the car of any unpleasant motion.

tion.

The road over which the engine is intended to pass extends from Westport village to the railroad depot at Saugatuck, a distance of nearly two miles. It was built last autumn. The parties mainly instrumental in constructing the road and of introducing the improvements described are Mr. A. S. Huributt, of Westport, Freedant of the Central National Bunk, Norwalk; Mr. H. Staples, of the First National Bunk, Westport, and Mr. John E. Wheeler, of Saugatuck.

A BRIGADE IN THE RAIN.

Governor Bedle, of New Jersey, held the annual inspection and review of the First brigade of the National Guard of New Jersey in the city of Hoboken yesterday, and the troops were drenched to the skin by during the process. The Governor at the close of the review complimented the mon upon their appearance, and laughnight told them that white partaneous could be washed. Subsequently a grand banquet took place at Bush's Hotel, at which the Governor and his state, Mayor Russell and others assisted.